IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Another Capture of a Valuable Prize.

The English Steamer Stettin Taken by the Bienville.

HER ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT.

Bombardment of the Rebel Batteries on Coles. Goat and Kiawah Islands.

THE CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

WILL IT BE DEFENDED?

Officers of the Rebel Steamer Planter Excusing Their Negligence.

THE CITY'S DEFENCES.

ARRIVAL OF A VALUABLE PRIZE.

The British steamship Stettin, of London, in charge of acting master J. D. Barclay, from Charleston bar May 24, arrived at this port last evening.

The Stettin was captured off Cape Romaine on the morning of May 24, while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston. She has a cargo of brandy, wines, salt. petre, &c., which, with the vessel, is valued at half a Thion of dollars. The crew, with the exception of the captain, first assistant engineer and one seaman were transferred to the Bienville. She was from Nassau, N. ., and the crew reported that another large steame from the same place was expected the same night.

The Stettin is an iron propeller, of eight hundred tons burthen and one thousand horse power; was built in London, and is but six months old.

The following are the officers detached from the Bienwille to bring her to New York.

Prize Master-John D. Barclay. Acting Master-John A. Rogers. Acting Chief Engineer-William F. Wright. Acting Assistant Engineer-Jared Day. She has anchored in the North river.

THE BOM BARDMENT NEAR CHARLESTON.

FRIEGRAM TO THE PETERSBURG (VA.) EXPRESS, MAY 22.

Augusta, May 21, 1862.

The Charleston papers of title morning state that four federal vessels shelled Coles, Goal and Kiawah islands pestarday morning. The Confederates retire a after burning their quarters, &c. Coles Island is twelve or aftern miles from Ch. afteen miles from Charleston.

What and the Rebel Defences of Charleston? PORT SUMTER.

at important defensive work in Charleston haror for the protection of the city is the famous For Bomter. The attack on this fort, it will be recollected was the first overt act which inaugurated the presen rebellion, and which fired the Northern heart to engage in the work of crushing it out. The bombardment was sommenced by order of Gen. Beauregard on the 12th et April, 1861, and ended on the 18th by the surrender of

Fort Sumter was built by the government at a cost of 2677,000. It is completely surrounded by water, and stands three-quarters of a mile from the mearest land and nearly three and a half miles below the city. It hundred and forty-six gum of the larges calibre. Its strength may be judged of somewhat by the act that it withstood an attack with shot and shell from two forts and seventeen batteries for thirty-three hours without sustaining any material damage, beyond the burning of its wooden buildings inside its walls.

PORT MOULTRIE. built of palmette logs, but the government reconstructed els it had the following armament:-

-In all fifty five pieces.

CASTLE PINCENEY. two and a half miles from Fort Sumter. It is small but well situated, having complete command of the approaches to the wharves. It was a government work costing \$43,000, and was armed when seized by the

Forty-two pounders.
Twenty-four pounders.
Eight-inch howitzers.

All the above forts are casemated, and together are capable of garrisoning one thousand and fifty men. THE FLOATING BATTERY.

This formidable work was invented by Mr. Stevens, the Cashier of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of Charleston. The roof of the battery, which is placed on a raft of palmetto logs, is covered with two lavers of together and closely pinned to the logs, and the front glace is protected by sand bags twenty feet thick. It is armed with three sixty-four pounder columbiads, and can accommodate a crew, in an emergency, of one hon from one point to another only with great difficulty. COLUMBIA BATTERY.

This is erected on Cumming's or Pelican Point, on the Borth end of Morris Island, and is the nearest to Fort Sumter. It is an earthwork mounting two columbiads

FORT MORRIS BATTERY. This work mounts four mortars and three columbiads on barbette, which, with the guns in the last named work, have control of the channel at the point mentioned.

GREEN'S BATTERY. This battery was originally intended to guard against a hand attack. It has four columbiads and two fortytwo pounders, which command the island on which it is

M'CREADY'S BATTERY. armed with three forty-two pounders and one thirty-two.

CHANNEL BATTERY. sent of only three twenty-feur pounders.

STAR OF THE WEST BAITERY. the fact of its having fired into the steamship Star of the West on the 19th of January, 1861, while she was going Somer. It mounts four twenty-four pounders and open

This battery, with two ten-inch swivel gans, commands the main channel along Morris Island.

is situated about midway on Morris Island, where it is not over one hundred yards scross, and very near the ship channel. It mounts only three eighteen-pounders.

BEACON BATTERY

LIGHTHOUSE BATTERY. This work, mounting two forty-two pounders, has a very important position. It is situated near the lighthquee, on an elevation of one hundred feet.

LIGHTHOUSE INLEST BATTERY This guards the channel through Leghthouse lotet, and

is armed with three twenty-four pounders and two forty-

There are a number of other one and two gun batteries on Celes, Goat, Kiawah and Folly islands, some of which, as appears by the above despatch, which we republish to-day, have already been reduced. The heaviest part of the work, however, is yet to be performed in the passage from the south end of Morris Island to Castle Finckney.

What Has Become of the Chivalry I
[From the Charleston Mercury, May 15.]

18 NOT CHARLESTON TO BE DEFENDED?
TO THE KOITOR OF THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

I appeal to you, as the representative of Carolina chivalry, to have the above question answered.

It was with a feeling of humiliation I never before experienced, I heard, a little while ago, from a gentleman text returned from Charleston, that Charleston possibly would not be defended—that dear old Charleston may be surrendered to Lincoln's aboutton vandals when his gundonts sail into the harbor.

secretaries to Lincoln's abortion vandals when his gunboats sail into the harbor.

Can these things be? Is this inference correct? Shall history record the fact that the very seat and centre of the most glorious revolution the world has ever seen, was given up without a struggle —that Charleston feil like Roanoke, and that though her citizens had the intelligence to understand her rights, they lacked the spirit to maintain them? Shades of Rutledge, Moultrie and Jasper forbal it? But if, indeed, this decree is already written in the Book of Fate, then let us know it at cace, that patriots may have the chance to die before so terrible a doom shall overtake them.

Is it really true that no lingering spark yet remains of the spirit of 28th June, 1776, among the sons of Carolina' if so, how dared they begin the strife of 1861, that they have not the courage to carry on to its legitimate result? Is every man there a Bob Acres, whose courage has conzed out at his fingers' ends? Not it cannot be. At least I, for one, will not believe it until the deed is done.

That there may be, and are, craven hearted men in your midst I do not doubt; and with these there are, doubtless, timid property holders, who shed the tears of a coward and a miser whenever they contemplate the destruction of their shingtes and tills, their bricks and mortar, by hostile shells; but, by the glorious memories of the past, I will yet believe that there are tens of thousands ready, not only to sacrifice property, but life itself, in defence of Carolina honor.

For the benefit of those whose recreant hearts cannot be incited to the performance of their duty, please publish the following poem, which loses nothing by having been written forty years ago. I leave them to make the application and draw the parallel whom the banner of Yankeedom ilosis from your Custom House.

Georgia, May 10, 1862.

Official Declaration of Martial Law in Charleston.

[From the Charleston Mercury, May 15.]

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 33.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTION GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, May 1, 1862.

The following proclamation is published for the information of allowage repediations.

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of the power vested in me by law to declare the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus: I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confede-rate States of Amar'ea, do proclaim that martial law is corpus: 1, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of Amarica, do proclaim that martial law is hereby extended eer that part of the State of South Carolina, from the Santee river to the South Edisto river, in that State, under the command of Major General Pemberton; and I do proclaim the suspension of all civil jurisdiction (with the exception of that enabling the courts to take cognizance of the probate of wills, the administration of the estates of deceased persons, the qualifications of guardians, to enter decrees and order for the partition and sale of property, to make orders concerning roads and bridges, to assess county lavies, and to order the payment of county does) and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in the country aforesaid.

In faith whereof, it have hereunto signed my name and set my seal, this first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

my seal, this first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

[Sg-1]

I. Major General J. C. Pemberton, commanding the Department of South Carolina and Georgia, is charged with the due execution of the foregoing proclamation. He will forthwith establish en efficient military police, and will enforce the following orders.

All distillation of spirituous liquors is positively prohisale of spirituous liquors is positively prohisale of spirituous liquors is positively prohisale of spirituous liquors of armous prohibited, and the distilleries will forthwith the same of a prohibited, and establishments for the safe theroof will be closed. The and establishments for the safe theroof will be closed. Suffer such the same of the same of the same terms of a court martial: Provided, That no sentence to hard labor for more than one ments shall be indicted by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of a fart of the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of a regimental court martial, as directed by the sentence of the Confederate States having, by proclamation, extended martials we over that part of the State of South Carolina from the Santes river to the South Editor river, and having proclamation of the persons, the qual seaton of guardians, to enter decreased orders for the partial orders of the sentence of

quarters, has become null and void, and said orders are thereby rescinded.

II. 'aragraphs 2 and 3 of General Orders No. 11, from these headquarters, dated May 5, 1862, are continued to the con there headquarters, dated May 5, 1862, are continued in for ce, in aid of the due execution of the aforsyald procis mation of the President. J. C. PEMPETON, Major General Communing.

The Regulations of the Provest Marchal Under Martial Law.

Provest Marshal's Orner,
SECOND MILITARY DESTRUT, S. C.,
CHARLESTON, May 12, 1982.

The following regulations are, under the direction of Brigadier General R. S. Ripley, commanding the Second Military district, established by the Provest Marshal

thereto —

I. During the suspension of all civil jurisdiction, an nonneed in the proclamation of the Major General com-

order, or other violations of martial law within the above preeincts.

II. The Provost Marshal's Court will be presided over by an Assistant Provost Marshal, his decirions to be supervised and approved by the Provost Marshal. The Provost Marshal will also, in his discretion, refer any offence to a court martial, if the circumstances make that instrumentality desirable or necessary.

III. No person will be allowed to leave the city without a written permit from the office of the Provost Marshal. Every person coming into the city shall report forthwith to the Provost Marshal, under such regulations as he may prescribe. An Assistant Provost Marshal will be assigned to this department of the Provost Marshal's office.

office.

IV. The necessary guards for the execution of the above regulations, and for the maintenance of goed order in the city, will be established by the Provost Marshal. An Assistant Provost Marshal will also be assigned to this department, and charged with the supervision of the same.

V. Such other regulations will be made and enforced by the Provost Marshal in the respective departments.

v. Such other regulations will be made and enforced by the Provost Marshal in the respective departments, as may, from time to time, become necessary or expedient for the preservation of good order and the maintenance of martial law.

VI. These regulations will be enforced after twelve M. on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

JOHNSON HAGOOD,

Colonel First S. C. V., Provest Marshal.

on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

JOHNSON HAGOOD,

Colonel First S. C. V., Provest Marshal.

The Rebel Steamer Planter—Excuse of

Her Officers for their Negligence.

[From the Charleston Courier, May 14.]

Our community was intensely agitated Tues'ay morning by the intelligence that the steamer Planter, for the last twelve months or more employed both in State and Confederate service, had been taken possession of by her colored arew, steamed up and boildy run out to the blockaders. The news at first was not credited; and it was not until by the aid of glasses she was discovered lying between two federal frigates, that allifuoth on the subject was dispelled. A great variety of runors and surmises were circulated in reference to the parties concerned and the number of the fugitives on board the steamer. The most authentic particulars that we could gather are as follows—

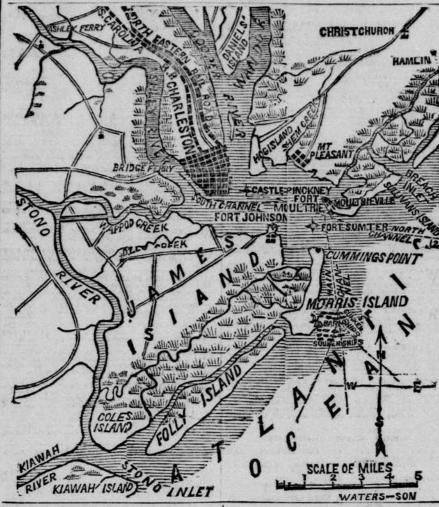
Between three and four o'clock Tuesday morning the steamer left Southern wharf, having, it is supposed, on board five negroes—namely, three engineers, one pilot and a deek hand. Upon leaving the wharf the usual wharf signals was given by those on board, and the usual private signals given when passing Fort Seinter. The officer of the watch at the inter-post was on the alert, as usual, but observing the signal and supposing it to be all right, allowed her to proceed. She ran immediately out to the blockading voxeels.

The Planter had on board four large guns destined for one of our new fortifications, and were as follows—One erilled forty-two-pounder, instelly put in splendid condition at the foundry of Fason & Brothers, and said to be a splendid piece: two eight-inch columbiads and one thirty-two pounder. In addition to those, she had on board her own armanent, which consisted of one thirty-two pounder and one twenty-four pounder, making six guns in all taken out to the float.

The Planter was new high pressure steamer, belonging form the only the float of the fact of the float of the fact of the float of the float of the float of the float of the f

THE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of the Rebels on Coles. Goat and Kiawah Islands.



some little good feeling from a people, whose kindness of heart has already overlooked several cases of like nature on the part of some in authority, and whose position enabled them at any time to prevent a recurrence of such mistoriumes by a proper watchfulness on the part of men that should be appointed for the purpose.

Humble men as they are, they yield to none in devotion to the interests of the State and the confederacy; and, while they shall bow with becoming respect to whatever judgment may be passed upon them, they hope that the justice related cut to them may be seasoned with a little of the state and the confederacy; and while they shall bow with head some extended with bour and anticenses which has been extended with bour and hands to others who are chargeable with several similar cases of carelessness.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Progress of the War in North Carolina-List of Deaths in the Union Army,

ke., Le.,

Our Newbern Correspondence NEWMERN, N. C., May 24, 1802. A Party in Search of Cotton—Sharp Skirmish with the Rebels and a Retreat—A New and Deadly Rebel Cortridge-Entraordinary Weather-Hospital Return of the

Deaths in the Division, de. Massachusetts, went out on a scouting party to capture a quantity of cotton which the rebels were reported to have stored near Pollocksville, for the purpose of burn-ing or carrying off as opportunity favored them. The party had proceeded but a few miles beyond our cutposts, when, at the fork of the roads leading to Treaten and Pollocksville, they were suddenly met with a brisk discharge of musketry from every side. In fact, the woods all around suddenly became brilliant with the fashing of the pieces, and the party, deeming it probable that the rebels were too numerous and strongly posted to hazard anything like a determined resistance, with drew after firing a few rounds.

Our loss is three killed (one of whom died pesterday morning) and eight wounded. One of the killed is the orderly sergeant of the company, who fell pierced with five bullets. The wounded are severely though not dangorously injured it is thought.

During these not infrequent skirmishes of late, the

for their guns. The cartridge is composed of some twelve or fifteen large buckshot or slags done up in a large after the annur of grapesod, and measures some four or five inches in length. Their effect at short range is said to be terrific, on account of the sautes.

some four or five mehes in length. Their effect at short range is said to be terrific, on account of the scattering of the sings.

Buron Egiofistein, Colonel of the One Hundred and Third New York regiment, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the gunshot wound which he received a short time since in an encounter with the rebels, and was convalescent enough last evening to receive a complimentary serenate from the regimental bend. As he was not sufficiently strong to leave his room, Lieutenant Colonel Kretschmar graciously performed the duties of hospitality to the musicians on the occasion.

The weather here is of a peculiar character, and would puzzle any meteorological philosopher. Up North we would expect fine weather, with westerly and particularly a southwesterly wind; but down here it is almost invariably accompanied by drenching showers, while a northeaster is just as hiable to attend fine weather as not. In fact it will rain here with the wind blowing from any point of after compass, so that if you are planning a ride or a drive for the day, it is useless to call into requisition the usual signs of prognostication as to what the prospect is for a dry or rainy journey. And, then, I never saw, such vivid lightning or heard such terrific themder, while, withat, we enjoy (?) a temperature of the atmosphere equal to a good dog-day heat.

The seemer Oriole is hourly expected with Governor Stanly. He will meet with a warm reception from the numerous Unionists of North Carolina.

We are also is daily expectation of the sword which is to be presented to General Burnside by a committee on behalf of the State of Rhode Island.

The swill little eleamer John Farron has been transferred to General Burnside from the Department of the Potomac, and leaves here to-day with despatches for General McClellan. Captain Higgs, of General Burnside's stan, goes out as bearer of despatches.

Inland communication between Norfolk and Newbern is soon to be established, via Elizabeth City and the ondertaking.

ndertaking.

The following is a list of the officers of the John Far-

ron—
Copinin—Albert W. Shaw.
First Officer—William Fortls.
Chief Engineer—Goo. Lanigan.
First Assistant Engineer—Joseph Ellis.
Second Assistant Engineer—M. Murphy.
Filet—J. Emerson.
I send you the list of deaths in the division for the
month of Arril, is addition to those mentioned in the

Second Assignit Engineer—M. Murphy.

Pilot—J. Emerson.

Isend you the list of deaths in the division for the month of April, is addition to those mentioned in the Herazin from time to time. It will, no doubt, be assign interesting to many of year readers. He publication is but justice to the memory of the galiant fellows who have died in the service of their country as nobly as K they foil upon the battle field, for the noidier who pines away in the silent wards of the hopital with sickness and disease contracted in the discharge of his duty to his country and ber cause, perishes as much a here as he whose career is briedly ended by the bullet on the battle field, and whose name is gazetted to the world. With the name is given the regiment, company, disease and date of death:—

LENG OF BRAINS IN THE BURNSHOP DIVISION DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1862, ACCORDING TO ENDOR OF WAJOR CHURCH, MEDICAL DEBETOR.

FIRED NEW YORK ARTHLERY.

Edward Cornieh, Co. H., remittent fever, April 29.

John L. Ford, Co. H., remittent fever, April 29.

John L. Ford, Co. H., congestive fever, April 29.

NINTH NEW YORK (HAWKINS' MORANS).

W. B. Van Syckle, Co. E. wounds at Pomotoke, april 20.

FIRTY-SIRET NEW YORK.

J. S. Murphy, Co. C., phonomonia, April 3.

James Dyer, Co. B., tythoid fever, April 29.

Corporal F. Cediard, Co. G., congestive fover, April 29.

Corporal F. Cediard, Co. G., congestive fover, April 15.

John Jensing, Co. K., philass pulmonalis, April 17.

Corporal Tyee Prindle, Co. J., typhoid fever, April 29.

Sergeant J. D. Jellison, Co. G., typhus fever, April 29.

Sergeant J. D. Jellison, Co. G., typhus fever, April 30.

REMINISTRIES, NEW YORK.

H. J. Deolittle, Co. G., diptheria, April 30.

SINTH NEW YORK Arthura, April 30.

SINTH NEW YORK ARTHLERY.

Moses E. Tounley, Co. C., volums sciopticum, April 30.

Alfred Perrise, Co. M., pulmonary philasic, April 10.

Alfred Perrise, Co. M., pulmonary philasic, April 10.

Leke Tures, Co. E., typhoid fever, April 16.

Leke Tures, Co. E., typhoid fever, April 16.

Geo. G. White, Co. I, typhoid fever, April 18.
Henry Srace. Co. K., typhoid fever, April 23.
Finlon Belancy, Co. E, typhoid fever, April 23.
J. B. Stedman, Co. D, Yulmus scioniticum, April 16.
Henry Insice, Co. L, Valhous scioniticum, April 16.
Henry Insice, Co. E, viphoid fever, April 24.
A. D. Staples, Co. H, pulmonary phinisic, April 19.
TWENTY-BERT MASSACHEBETTS.
JOSIAH TOOLY, Co. K, typhoid fever, April 34.
H. C. Chamberlain, Co. I. typhoid fever, April 35.
John H. Horan, Co. E, typhoid fever, April 36.
John H. Horan, Co. E, typhoid fever, April 39.
Geo. L. Pierce, Co. F, typhoid fever, April 19.
Geo. L. Pierce, Co. F, typhoid fever, April 19.
John Davis, Co. C, typhoid fever, April 19.
J. F. Melhayre, Co. G, typhoid fever, April 19.
J. F. Melhayre, Co. G, typhoid fever, April 21.
O. P. Moore, Co. A, typhoid fever, April 27.
Levis C. Hale, Co. H, vulmus sciopiticum, April 11.
J. F. Pickering, Co. G, vulmus sciopiticum, April 11.
J. F. Pickering, Co. G, typhoid fever, April 36.
Hosp. Stew. G. H. Farnum, typhoid fever, April 36.
Hosp. Stew. G. H. Farnum, typhoid fever, April 36.
Samuel H. Brocks, Co. F, typhoid fever, April 36.
Chas. L. Gitchell, Co. A, typhoid fever, April 36.
Chas. L. Gitchell, Co. A, typhoid fever, April 38.
William S. Clapp, Co. F, typhoid fever, April 38.
Samuel H. Brocks, Co. F, typhoid fever, April 38.
William Joues, Co. H, typhoid fever, April 38.
William Joues, Co. H, typhoid fever, April 38.
William Joues, Co. L, typhoid fever, April 38.
William Joues, Co. L, typhoid fever, April 38.
William Brown, Co. L, typhoid fever, April 39.
L. F. Estey, Co. B, typhoid fever, April 39.
L. F. Estey, Co. E, shot on picket duty, April 29.
L. R. Brocks, Co. L, typhoid fever, April 24.
John D. Bridges, Co. C, typhoid fever, April 28.
E. B. Balley, Co. E, shot on picket duty, April 29.
M. Vascemholos, Co. C, typhoid fever, April 28.
E. B. Balley, Co. E, shot on picket duty, April 29.
M. Vascemholos, Co. C, typhoid fever, April 26.
Geo. W. Young, Co. B, typhoid fever, April 36.
Geo. W. Kinght, Co. C,

John F. Dennis, Co. K., dysentery, April 26.

Twesty-Bern Massachusures.

Lambert B. Symonds, Co. B, typhoid fever, April 29.

Twesty-asymont Massachusures.

Corporal B. F. Makimster, Co. C, typhoid fever, April 9.

Sergeant W. Merry, Co. E, typhoid fever, April 19.

A. J. Ames, Co. K, congestive fever, April 3.

C. G. Burr, Co. I, remittent fever, April 4.

Sergeant Reuben Smith, Co. H, remittent fever, April 15.

Justus Wrisley, Co. C, pneumenia, April 1.

James Kearney, Co. G, broschitis, April 1.

George W. Gilmere, Co. B, chronic diarrhea, April 12.

A. J. Ames, Co. K. congestive fever, April 3.
C. G. Burr, Co. I, remittent fever, April 4.
Sergeant Reuben Smith, Co. H., remittent fever, April 15.
Justes Wrisley, Co. C., pneumenia, April 14.
George W. Glimere, Co. B., chronic diarrhees, April 12.
Martin Hathaway, Co. A., maramus, April 24.
R. W. Barrows, Co. H., cerebritis, April 25.
Joel Wing, Co. H., gunshot wound, April 27.
Patrick Swooney, Co. C., gunshot wound, April 27.
Patrick Swooney, Co. C., gunshot wound, April 29.
Engiru connents for April 29.
B. March, Co. K., typhoid fever, April 29.
B. March, Co. K., typhoid fever, April 29.
B. March, Co. K., typhoid fever, April 29.
Henry Cheeney, Co. D., typhoid fever, April 23.
Joseph Barrington, Co. D., typhoid fever, April 26.
Andrew N. Roberts, Co. J., typhoid fever, April 6.
Samuel Boeworth, Co. A., typhoid fever, April 6.
Henry Roberts, Co. I, typhoid fever, April 6.
Henry Roberts, Co. I, typhoid fever, April 6.
Henry Roberts, Co. I, typhoid fever, April 6.
Henry Roberts, Co. H., typhoid fever, April 6.
Same Boeworth, Co. B., typhoid fever, April 23.
Charles Taylor, Co. H., smallpox, April 29.
Glibert H. Stowe, Co. E., typhoid fever, April 23.
Charles Taylor, Co. H., smallpox, April 29.

Edwin C. Beardsley, Co. D., typhoid fever, April 26.
Win, Manson, Co. I, typhoid fever, April 27.
Joseph M. Beown, Co. G., typhoid fever, April 17.
Joseph M. Beown, Co. G., typhoid fever, April 26.
Win, Munsell, Co. E., typhoid fever, April 19.
Rôbert Dunn, Co. G., typhoid fever, April 19.
Rôbert Dunn, Co. G., typhoid fever, April 19.
Rôbert Dunn, Co. G., typhoid fever, April 19.
Robert Dunn, Co. G., typhoid fever, April 19.
Noyse A. Treat, Co. C., Suicide, April 28.
Levient G. Co. E., typhoid fever, April 19.
Lorin A. Fense, Co. E., typhoid fever, April 19.
Lorin A. Fense, Co. C., typhoid fever, April 20.
Corp. Thos, Paine, Co. A., typhoi

Andrew Spier, Co. D., fever, April 15.

W. R. Hoffman, Co. E., vulnus sciopiticum, April 19.
Benj. H. Browse, Co. E., vulnus sciopiticum, April 19.
Benj. H. Browse, Co. E., vulnus sciopiticum, April 19.
Adam Robinson, Co. I., vulnus sciopiticum, April 19.
W. H. Weidner, Co. D., typhoid fever, April 17.
Benj. Thompson, Co. —, consumption, April 18.
Sixin Saw Hampsons.
Corp. Lew. Brewster, Co. D., palmonary phthisic, April 7.
Curtis Flanders, Co. I., vulnus sciopiticum, April 19.
W. W. Bernham, Co. B., peutonits, April 6.
Wm. Elis, Co. A., typhoid fever, April 21.
Ira Stowell, Co. B., typhoid fever, April 21.
Ira Stowell, Co. B., typhoid fever, April 25.
Nawell K. Smith, Co. G., chronic distribus, April 4.
Philibrick R. Abbott, Co. H., endocarditis, April 22.
Scoop Manyland.
Michael Strahlin, Co. I., of wounds, April 29.
William Hitohoock, Co. G., varioioid fever, April 20.

Arrival of Another Prize. The prize steamer Constitution, alias the General Washington, Executive Officer Airred Emerson commanding, and T. J. Nesbit, ongineer, arrived at this port last night with a valuable cargo. She is owned in this city, and was captured on the 22d instant by the United States gunboat Victoria, off Lockwood's Folly Inlet. She was boarded on the 20th instant by the United States gun-

Fire in Rochester.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

Departure of Regiments for the War-The Eighth and Thirty-Seventh Gone-The Sixty-Minth to Leave To-Day-Other Regiments Preparing,

&c.,

The military excitement exhibited no visible sign of abatement yesterday, seeming rather to grow stronger and stronger as regiment after regiment takes its de-parture. The most commendable enterprise is exhibited by the various colonels in rushing business ahead, so that no time may be lost in getting their command under march, and arrangements have been made, we are informed, to secure the departure of every regiment ordered off, before next Sunday. It is now stated au theritatively that orders have been received by Governor Morgan from Washington limiting the quota of three nenths regiments to those already accepted, the call for extra troops having been responded to by overwhelming numbers. Under these circumstances, therefore, only those regiments will proceed to the seat of war that have already received positive marching orders from Ad jutant General Hillhouse. Besides those already off, the Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Nineteenth Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth regiments will leave, and before Sunday.

Departure of the Eighth Regiment.
PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS—GREE
ENTHUSIASM ON THE ROUTE, ETC.

The Fighth regiment New York State Militia, under orders for the seat of war for two or three days past left this city last evening, from pier No. 1, on board of the John Potter. The regiment mustered about eight hundred and seventy-five, rank and file. As soon as the order for the march was issued recruits began rapidly to fall in, and, since recruiting began a large number of fine young fellows have been reluctantly refused every day. The whole corps is in fine bodily health and spirits. and have left with a determination to maintain the reputation of their regiment and of the State and city frem which they come.

The excitement in and around the regimental armory yesterday was very great. The new recruits were sorely troubled about their arms and equipments, and what with the leave taking of friends and relations and the provision of little comforts to be used on the trip to Washington, a good of all of time was consumed. It is useless to attempt anything like a description of those oft-occurring scenes sitendant in the departure of citi-

washington, a good of all of time was consumed. It is useless to atternet anything like a description of those of toccurring seemes attendant in the departure of citizen soldiers. They have been so it resource. Suffice already that repetition could cally be it resource. Suffice already that repetition could cally be it resource. Suffice already that repetition could cally be it resource it to say that the windows and banches along the route it to say that the windows and banches along the route it to say that the windows and banches along the route it to say that the windows and banches along the route it to say that the windows and the way in the stores, and the way in the store of the property of the say of the regiment was easered by a corps of juvenile Zouaves, known as Robinson Zouaves.

On arriving in front of Tiffany & Co.'s large jewelry establishment, in Broadway, the regiment was halted and drawn up in line for the presentation of a stand of new colors, which were manufactured by that firm expressly for the regiment. The manceuvring for bringing the men into line was, notwithstanding the large number of recruits in the ranks, splendily executed. The flags were presented by Judge Advocate Anthon, who stood on a platform that had been erected for the occasion in front of the store. On making the presentation Mr. Anthon said, in substance, as follows:—

Colonel Varian, Officers and Sudiers of the Eighth Regiment of the National Guard of the Sudie of New Pork—when the information that the capital was again manced by an insolent and traitorous enemy thrilled through every patrictle heart, I well knew that the gallant Eighth would be among the Prat to offer its services in sugisting the constitution and the laws of our beloved country. Your full ranks and enthusiastic bearing clearly prove that I was not mistaken, and your appearance to day naturally recalls to my recollection that former occasion when, upon an equally short notice, you forsook your ordinary avocations and, burning with horyaity, sesisted i

character. The streets, were completely observed up, and the windows of houses in the vicinity of Essex Market were crammed with spectators—male and female. Approach to the front entrance of the armory was almost worth one's life, owing to the terrific crushing, jamming, elbowing, tearing, pushing and corn-smashing going on in the crowd, and persons having special business with the officers were obliged to seak admission by a back door, leading from the Tenth precinct station house into the armory. Hundreds of women, with husbands, brothers and faithers about to leave with the regiment, tried to obtain a last interview with their relatives. But a mob is inexorable, and the most touching appeals for room failed to reach the hearts of the mass of people assembled to see the gallant regiment off again for the battle. The posice and soldiers did their best to clear a passage for the fair sex, but it was still no vain. None but a Hercules could break through the crowd without susmining a supposing not at all relishable.

Inside the armory the spectacle was none the less entivening. The large drill room was filled with the members of the regiment and such friends as good luck had enabled to gain an entrance. The stairs were also jammed, and boxes containing uniforms were lying around in every direction, affording convenient resting places to the wearied. An extraordicary enthusiasm seemed to animate the men, and the rollinking, boisterous mith and good humor characteristic of the Irishman added not a little to the interact of the scene. Lowe takings were carried on in a perfectly unrestraived manner, and the partings in some cases were afficting melancholy in the extreme. But such somes are too common now-a-days for decerityion.

About noon the equipments, uniforms, &c., were received at the armory from the government officials, and considering that 1,000 men and over had to be furnished with complete suits, it soon became avident that the regiment could not leave for another day. The process of distribution was neve

general orders no.

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— fradquarties slave-nieth Rechnert, N. Y. S. N. On account of the latence of i.e. arrival of the supple

this regiment, the General Orders bearing date 28th inst. are The coon anics of this regiment will assemble in the ame of the armory theorem, but have a 80 to k A M. of the purpose of completing the form sing of the combern. This flegiment will positively proceed to Wachington to marine.

Into will be formed in Great Jones street, right resting on Breadway, at nine o'clock A. M.

The staff will report, di-mounted, to the Commandant at \$15 A. M., at regime that headquarters.

Non-commissioned staff, land and drum corps will report to the Adjutant, at \$15 o'clock A. M. on formation graund.

By order of Commanding Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MATRIEW MURREY, Acting Adjutant.

The Twelfth Regiment.

TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., COMPANY I. The members are hereby directed to appear at the Mercer House, room No. 7, this (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock, in citizen's dress. A few first class recruits will be received. By order, JACOB RAYNOR, Brevet Colonel Commanding.

Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. V., Vosburgh Chasseurs, Colonel George A. Buckingham, late Major of the Seventy-first regiment New York State Militia, are now under marching orders, a detachment disappointed by not going with the militia regiment can yet have an coportunity in a first class regiment nearly full. The regiment is encamped, preparatory to its departure, at the Red House, Second avenue and 105th street, and will leave in a few days. Recruits will be received, if early application is made, at the rendeavous, 133 Centre street, opposite Saventy-first regiment armory, and at corner of Centre and Walker streets and 78 Bowery.

Twenty-Third Regiment, National Guard Orders having been received from the Comma Chief countermanding those directing this regiment " to get ready at once, for three months' service, to proceed to Washington," the recruiting offices are for the pres-ent closed, and enlistments for such service cancelled. ent closed, and enlistments for such service cancelled. At meeting held on Monday, it was unanimously agreed to go, and streunous exertions are being made to perfect the organization preparatory to an early departure. Two more companies only are required to put the Twenty-third on a proper footing for its acceptance into active service. An opportunity is thus offered to the young men of Brooklyn for joining a regiment, which, in respect to material and military efficiency, promises to rival the best in the State. Heafquarters, Arsenal, Portland avenue, every Monday evening. The officers, as far as appointed, are:—Wm. Evendell, Jr., Colonel; Edwin Beers, Lieutenant Coleme; J. R. Elwell, Major.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn.

Headquartses, Thirteenth Regiment,
National Graen, May 29, 1852.

In compliance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, this regiment will proceed to Washington (to-morrow) Frichiay, May 30, 1852. Commandants of companies will assemble their commands at eleven o'clock A. M., regimental line to form at twelve o'clock M. in Cranberry street, right on Henry. Commandants of companies will be particular to see that the men pack their overcoats and under clothing in knapsack and blankets on top; also that the muskets are not cut or defaced in an improper manner, but stamped with the number of the man and letter of the company only. By order.

ROBT. B. CLARK, Colonel Commanding.

WE. AUGUSTUS MCKES, Adjutant.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY IN BROOKLYN.

Explosion of . Kerosene Oll Factory and Great Loss of Life -15,000 Barrels of 04 in a Blaze-Destruction of a Bark, Two Lighters, a Large Quantity . Lumber, Docks, Buildings, &c.-Loss from 1 40 to. Three Hundred Thousand Dollars,

&c.,

About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrible explosion took place at the foot of North Sec street, in the Eastern district, Brooklyn, on board a lighter on which were three or four men. At the time they were unloading the lighter of oil petroleum, w was in barrels, and which was being lowered to the dock, when one of the barrels exploded, instantly com ting to the others, causing a report like thunder, followed by volumes of flame and thick black smoke, ascending to great height and continuing for several hours. A man who was at work on board the bark Silver Cloud, lying near the lighter, said that as soon as he heard the explo lowed by a sheet or fire and smoke. It is not known as yet how many men were en board the lighter, but it is supposed that there were four or five. One was blown into the river and was terribly burned. that he can recover. He was removed to the hospital. Nothing could be learned of him, as he is also mest senseless from his severe injuries. The two bodies that were blown in the air were seen to fall in the river and sink. Officers Lyons and Murphy were in First street when the explosion took place. Officer Lyons says
"we were looking in the direction; saw a lighter on fire
at the Foot of North Second street and a man overboard,
who was rescued, but was bally burned. There were
two or three on board who were burned to death." One

ince the segregous exagency of the Satta and of the republic which I now, in total of some of our most dains of our most dains of the segregous exagency of the Satta and of the republic which I now, in total of some of our most dains of your own home, beer them as the symbols of your war home, beer them girriously upon the field, the secret dates of your perfection, the secret dates of your perfection. (Great appears, I now the secret dates of your perfection, the secret dates of your perfection, the secret dates of your perfection. (Great appears, I now the secret dates of your perfection, Great appears, I now the secret dates of your perfection, the secret dates of your perfection. (Great appears, I now the secret dates of your perfection, Great appears, I now the secret dates of your perfection, the secret dates of your perfect dates of your perfect dates of the secret dates of your perfect dates of

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ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS AT THE FIRE.

James Grady was accidently run over by an engine and seriously injured.

Thomas Wheeling was running with Engine No. 16 when a car of the Greenpoint and fulton Ferry line passing, he attempted to jump on but shipped, and one of his less passed underneath the car, the last wheel passing over the call of his leg crushing it in a terrible manner. He is a single man and a miseen. He was removed to his residence in Grand avenue, near Myrtle.

Patrick McLaughin was seriously injured at the free. He was taken to the hospital.

Three fremen had a very narrow secape from a watery grave. They were in a small rowbont assisting in extinguishing the flames on the Silver Cloud, when the the boat capsized, turning bottom, upward. The men ware assisted on a raft which was happily near them at the time.

The firemen made several rafts, and by the meane approached nearer the vessel and docks. The rafts easily accommodated ten of twelve men and a hose pipe. By this means the docks were no doubt saved fron total destruction. ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS AT THE FIRE.

this means the document of the destruction.

Up to eight o'cleck, when our reporter left, explosions were constantly occurring, by the loose oil undermeath where it was stored taking fire.

The site of the buildings is marked by about 75,000 iron hoops, the woodwerk being reduced to fine ashes by the intense heat.

Water playing on the burning oil had no effect upon it, though in some cases eight or ten streams were contered on one point.